Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN. New York City. Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returns must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

It may be profitable to consider, apart from the prejudices of partisanship or personalities, the increased demands for money made upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the officials of the new city administration. All the departments ask for more money. Their chief officers find that the plane of expenditure on which Tammany administered them is too mean. The former, as a rule, may be described as higher-priced " men than the Tammanyites, and each wants something of better quality than was accepted by

For example, Commissioner Folks of the Department of Charities asks for half a million dollars more than was allotted to his department under Mayor VAN WYCK. A shudder went over the board when he told them of the bill of fare on which the paupers had subsisted, consisting mainly of bread and tea and coffee, with prunes and sugar and butter very rare. The day before, Commissioner WOODBURY, of the streets, had asked for nearly \$300,000, with the very urgent argument that without it his task would be so intolerable that he would be tempted to throw it over. A letter bearing upon this situation comes to this office from a resident in East Fifty-ninth street, who says he " never saw so much dust as he has seen in the last week.

The fact that Commissioner Wood-BURY is performing his duties with conspicuous energy and success shows that the civilian who joins with the officials in complaining at the present state of affairs is irritated at faults in the upkeeping of the city which a dozen years ago would not have been noticed. He has become more fastidious and exacting of administrative perfection, and doubtless he will second Commissione WOODBURY'S plea for more money.

In short, with the growth of prosperity the city grows more extravagant or free-handed in its expenditures, like the individual money maker; and, as a matter of fact, the more liberal or tender-hearted officials now in office may be in better harmony with the spirit of the time than the hardened old practitioners of politics from Tammany Hall.

### Delaware's Two Vacant Seats.

The continued absence of Delaware from the United States Senate is a misfortune both to the State and to the country. It is a condition tolerable only because it has averted a greater evil, the presence in that body of Mr. J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

is consistent alike with the self-respect of both factions and with the dignity of the State. The Regular Republicans in the Legislature name ten citizens of Kent and Sussex, a majority of them being Union Republicans, and offer to vote for any one of the ten that the Unionists may select, either for the long term or the short term. At the same time they invite the Unionists to name ten men of New Castle county, where ADDICKS lives, from among whom the Regulars will select the second Senator. This might give the Unionist faction both Senators, but neither of the two would be ADDICKS; for even if his name was among the ten on the New Castle list some other name would certainly be chosen by the resolute seven.

It remains to be seen whether the selfish and pernicious ambition of one man, notoriously unfit for the office he seeks, is able to deprive Delaware any longer of its representation in the Senate.

# Failure of the Army Brevets.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as noted in our news columns yesterday, has in effect reported adversely on the names of some 600 officers promoted by the President to brevet rank for meritorious service in the Philippines to the statutes under which the promotions were to be made. So numerous were the brevets given at the end of the Civil War, and so many veterans are still alive as Majors, Colonels and Generals, that it has been forgotten apparently that the law permitting the grant of brevet rank is limited in its terms, not ware could be given unto the passage

as a special bill on Feb. 21, 1020. If this episode serves in bring about arrangements are to be made by the aguse type the Colonel's lathentations, a rateful consideration of the subject commission and simplified as much as garden and special would make a book

higher actual rank than that offered to recently nominated died before the Board of Award had decided upon the

honors due to their services. It is inevitable that there should be some delay in any system of rewarding officers; yet, we think, the Victoria Cross and the Iron Cross have been buried with soldiers who died on the very battlefield where the crosses were won. But a system so slow in its operation that one person in six is dead before his name is even proposed for an imaginary reward, is not satisfactory.

### Reasons Why Mr. Richardson Should Have Full Swing?

The House very properly adopted by unanimous vote the resolution for a formal inquiry into the charges of bribery in connection with the purchase of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix from the Danish Government. Scandals of this sort have not been alleged frequently in recent years by responsible persons in Congress: and the appearance of the leader of the minority as applicant for an investigation gave importance to the vague stories which have reached the public during the past two years or so, incidental, apparently, to the rivalry or quarrels of the two Danes, CHRISTMAS and GRON.

Speaker HENDERSON, therefore, was quite right in overruling Mr. PAYNE'S point of order against the question of high privilege; and the House did well to reject Mr. CANNON's motion for delay. It was due to Mr. RICHARDSON'S position that the committee of investigation should be appointed promptly, and that he, as prosecutor of the charges, should have an opportunity to make

out his case if he can. The Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON'S relation to the pending inquiry is peculiar. It is not fair to assume that this lawyer, parliamentarian, student of political history and party chieftain was influenced by any motive so petty as the desire to relieve by a sensational performance the monotony of his long and rather colorless leadership of the Democrats in the House. Nor is it complimentary to Mr. RICHARDSON'S intellectual discernment to suppose that he has been deceived by surface indications which men of sense have examined and dismissed as unworthy of attention. He must be impelled by a sincere concern for the good fame of the American Government; and he must either possess information not yet disclosed, or believe with good reason that evidence exists which can be reached by systematic investigation. Otherwise the Hon. JAMES D. RICH-ARDSON would be in considerable danger

of becoming ridiculous. We have spoken of Mr. RICHARDSON as prosecutor of the charges. Technically he is only one of the three minority members of the special committee named by the Speaker. But inasmuch s the entire proceeding springs from his initiative; inasmuch as the documents, such as they may be, are in his possession; inasmuch as it is he alone who has publicly declared the belief that our State Department has smirched tself by association with CHRISTMAS. it is perfectly clear that the burden of proving will rest upon him.

If he succeeds in convincing the special committee that there is any- Gladstone Land act of 1881 to apply pudent lie secretly reported to Copenhagen by an adventurer-agent in order to promote his own pecuniary interests and magnify his services, Mr. RICHARD-SON will do more than CHRISTMAS'S former counsel in this city, Mr. FISCHER-HANSEN, believes he can do. That gentleman's opinion of his former client, CHRISTMAS, was tersely expressed yesterday:

" Capt. CHRISTMAS attempted to collect money of the Danish Government by throwing mud at prominent Americans. . . . Every one of his statements regarding obligations to pay money to ABNER MCKINLEY, Col. BROWN, members of Congress and other Americans is faire."

The Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON ought to have full opportunity and every possible facility for proving his scandal. This is only fair. He has assumed the main responsibility, and if he fails the damage will fall principally and heavily upon himself.

### The New Land Purchase Bill for England.

So far as we can judge from the cabled outline of the Land Purchase bill introduced on Tuesday in the House of Commons, it is a move in the right direction, but it will not be regarded by the Irish members as competent to put an and in China, by calling for a reference | end to the acute agricultural crisis, because it does not make the sale of land by the present owners compulsory.

There is no doubt that the bill has some good features. Provided lands Eyed is sharp enough to fill a sensitive jords are willing to sell, purchases can apirit with forebodings of hippografts in than ever before, because the commission by which the transactions are to be proposed in the p sion by which the transactions are to be pergainnal moting life serve to bring permitting the President to grant brevet conducted is authorized to procure into more salient relief the essential rank for meritorious services in time of large advances from the Exchequer, the gayety of his nature war, except in time of war. No brevet only limitation being that the amount for a faithful Democrat he has to be for gallant service in our many listing of these selvaness outstanding at any in dideted shumps pretty often. The one time shall for exceed figuration. Country treat to the devil before it We observe further that all the transfer | can go to the Democracy | In unleaded commercial reflicate of both the actor and commissed. If but both hands is war but poster, his whomps and buildingson service to greatly to be depoted and tree braidness as Mr Justo F. Handman, whatput to the book of his

And we have an interest that the figure is a substitute of the following of

shown, the real value of the act of 1890 iay in the fact that it asserted the principle of the compulsory sale of the estates the court under certain conditions, and gave the occupying tenants the right of preëmption. What the United Irish League demands is that the same principle shall be applied to all the estates in Ireland.

Curiously enough, the cabled accounts f the measure do not mention the price which the commission will be authorized to pay for landed estates. Under the Land Purchase acts of 1885 and 1891, the average price received by landlords has been a sum amounting to seventeen years of the rents as revised by the Land Courts. Unless the new commission is permitted to offer a price higher than this, it is not expected in view of recent experience that many landlords will consent to sell. Mr. T. W. RUSSELL has acknowledged that it would be easy for an Irish landlord to show that, even were his lands unencumbered, he would be a heavy loser by selling at a price equivalent to seventeen years of the judicial rents; and that, as in almost every case the land is encumbered, little or nothing would be left to the owner from the proceeds of such a sale.

Mr. RUSSELL has accordingly coneded that, in the event of universal compulsion, something ought to be paid to the landlord by way of bonus in addition to the seventeen years of the judicial rents. Part of this bonus, he says, would be willingly paid by the purchasing tenant, and there is a recent precedent for charging a part of it to the Imperial Exchequer. When in 1898 the system of local government was applied to Ireland, it was apprehended that the new County Councils might apportion the poor rates so unjustly as to drive the landlord class out of existence. The landlords, accordingly, were declared exempt from their share of the poor rates-the amount per annum, \$1,750,000, being paid out of imperial resources. Capitalized at twenty years' purchase, this payment represented subvention of \$35,000,000 to the Irish landlords. Mr. Russell has argued that, if it was expedient to make such a bargain for such an object, how much more would it not be worth to secure a permanent and honest settlement of the Irish land difficulty.

It is probable that many Americans fail to appreciate the gravity of the land problem in certain parts of Ireland. Along the entire western seaboard the state of affairs is revolting. The people are planted upon patches that are incapable of yielding anything resembling subsistence fit for human beings. They are in possession of the worst land in the whole section, while, at the same time, land prime in quality and plentiful in quantity lies all around them. Hitherto the landlords have refused to sell; and it is for that reason that the United Irish League insists that sales shall be compulsory. The Salisbury Government blocks the way. But even if the lot of the Irish tenants should be but little ameliorated by the new

of military and moved towards it will possible, which means that the legal about ten ticker as large as the familiar to take the tenant of tenants will be with familiary but the jubilisticing. The ten undoubtedly could be decided. Mr 4 M Maria and hir 4 W Hennish, troops, aniquetores to the large to the Research programmy hashed an inclination of the first programmy and an inclination of the mark programmy for the large experimental programmy and the market of the

from time to time, spending the rest of his time in playing a medley on the pastoral pipe or searching for the bank

whereon the green mint grows. Col. WATTERSON cannot get one millionth of an inch of gooseflesh out of his after-dinner dismal divinations. Man on Horseback is one of his old wax figgers. A Horse on Manback would be more novel, but we have no right to interfere in the musings of the Colonel's museum. It is enough to remind him that we are glad to know that he is well and still engaged in stirring up the brethren, rebuking the backsliders and lambasting the sinners. The Star-Eyed has gone out, but still there is a right smart lot of things to live for; and in the words of Col. MULLIGAN:

"The dove's notes are the saddes In Kentucky: The streams dance on the gladdes In Kentucky: Hip pockets are the thickest, Pistol hands the slickest. Cylinders turn quickest In Kentucky.

" Song birds are the sweetest In Kentucky: Thoroughbreds the fleetest In Kentucky; The mountains tower proudest Thunder peals the loudest.

Politics the d---dest

In Kentucky. To the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON, hail and good day!

The landscape is the grandest -and

The vetoes thus far made by Presiden COOSEVELT show him to be resolute against wering the tone of the military service " correcting the records " of men who have left the service in disgrace. His latest veto is of a bill "for the relief of EMANUEL KLAUSER," convicted of breach of the reguations and sentenced to dishonorable discharge many years ago. The bill directed the Secretary of War to revoke the order approving the proceedings in the case and to grant an honorable discharge. The President says that this is practically an exercise of the pardoning power by Congress, though that power belongs to the Executive. Referring to a former veto of a bill simila in terms, the President makes his words used then apply to the present case: " It is entirely unlikely that there is now, thirtyseven years after the event, a better opportunity to pass a fair judgment than there was then;" and he remarks also that the value of an "honorable discharge" is lessened every time one is given to a person who does not deserve it. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S vetoes will be approved by the public.

### Recollections of Old-Time Minstrelsy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your eresting article of March 10, "The Last of a Great Race," suggests a few lines. us go back—"away back." We old fe We old fellows used to go to Charley White's Melodeon the Bowery. Charley White was the middle man and played the accordion. He had in his troupe at different periods: Budworth, Mert Sexton, Bowers, Carrol, Dan Emmet, Charley Fox, Diamond, Master Marks, and others too numerous to mention. We used to pay a shilling (12½ cents) to sit in the par-

White's Melodeon was the school for negro minstrelsy. Master Marks (R. Carrol) danced jigs for many years with old Dan Emmet playing the "fiddle." I have seen

HARRY HARR

# Canada and Marin Patition.

To sup Entrol or The Box Sir. The report that threat british has not collect upon

INFIDEL TEACHING IN A PUBLIC FAMOUS LONDON TAVERN TO GO. SCHOOL.

ions That Infidelity Is Taught in High School of Philadelphia. From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The utterances of ex-Postmaster John Field made before the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church session at Columbia, Pa, that infidelity has been taught "in a public high school in Philadelphia," have aroused considerable indignation among the members of the Board of Education and of the faculty of the Boys

Central High School.

President Edmunds of the Board of Education refused to-day to discuss the subject further than to deny that there was any truth whatever in the statement. Later in the day he sent a communication to Mr. Field, of which

he sent a communication to Mr. Field, of which the following is a copy:

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1902.

John Field, Esq.:

Mr. DEAR Sin: You are reported in the newspapers as having said "there is a public high school on Broad street, Philadelphia, where infidelity is taught." Will you be kind enough to let me know to which section you refer and what you understand as infidelity? Very respectfully, HENRY E. EDMUNDS, President.

Mr. Edmunds states that he may have something to say after he receives an an-swer to his communication. In reply to Mr. Edmunds's letter, Mr. Field wrote the following note: wrote the following note:

DEAR SIR: Your note received. I know of no better definition of inidelity than you find in Webster's Dictionary. If you call to see me, I shall be pleased to give you such facts as are in my possession.

JOHN FIELD.

Before the above letter had reached Miried reiteration was made to-day by the gentleman of the assertions that atheist is taught by a part of the Faculty in the institution. Mr. Field said, however, the believed Prof. Thompson, President of the school, was ignorant that such condition existed, and, furthermore, that he would have blotted it out had he known it. He declares that he is ready to make a direct an swer of a denial at any time, and states that he will produce positive proof to the authorities of the school, if they care to challenge his allegations.

thorities of the school, if they care to chal-lenge his allegations.

Mr. Field's assertions were made last week, during the course of an address before the Layman's Association of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference at Colum-bia. A sweeping denial of the charges was made on the following day by Prof. Thomp-son who declared that there was not one iota of basis or justification for such a statement.

This denial Mr. Field attributes to ignor-ance on the part of Prof. Thompson of the fact that infidelity is being taught in the school by at least one of the instructors. school by at least one of the instructors. Speaking of the affair to-day, he said:
"You can say for me, slithough I don't want to have a newspaper controversy about this thing, that I stand ready to substantiate my statement. The facts were given to me on the highest authority, and I believe they are true.

wish to say, however, that I feel tha Prof. Thompson knew nothing about what was going on, else he would have stamped it out. At the present time I don't care to say which members of the faculty were mentioned to me as having taught atheism, but let the right parties take it up, and then I will furnish proof.

bers of the faculty were atheists, but re-frained from expressing their views, I would probably have let the matter drop. But I hink it is wrong—docidedly wrong—to teach any such doctrines, especially to young

teach any such doctrines, especially to young people.

"It seems to me as though there is a feeling of atheism existing in all the educational institutions. In some instances it does not do as much harm as in others, for truth is bound to come to the front always, and discussion sometimes has no effect.

"My words certainly did have a startling effect, though," Mr. Field continued. "I can truthfully say that I had no idea they would create such a sensation when I uttered them. But my information came from the best source; from a father whose son told him that infidelity was being taught, and that is sufficient, I think."

### How His Mother-in-Law Drove Him From the Pulpit.

From the Chicago Tribune. The Rev. William H. Walker, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Wilmetter, is about to leave that pulpit, and one of the about to leave that pulpit, and one of the easons assigned for his departure is that he women of his congregation do not like its personal appearance. The brushing of is hair in pompadour style is the straw that roke the camel's back, according to the ainister's statement of the gase.

"A few months ago, to please my mothernals, I began to comb my hair in pompadour tyle," Dr. Walker said yesterday. "Then my audience began to grow small and memers of my congregation went to hear Dr. Villett and others at Evanston. I preached he same kind of sermons that was preached a Evanston, but the women of the congrega-

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that five officers broadened to severe their the per-base exciton in all girl beam complete. The five interests the extraction of the five officers broadened to severe their interests for of the land months to complete the five expectation of the first base of the

son's Old Restaurant to Be Replaced

by a Modern Structure. Simpson's, a famous eating place of Lon don, that has been in existence since 1828 is doomed to extinction. For years it has been the resort of literary and musical celebrities who enjoyed the old-fashioned

English dinner served in quaint style. It is said that the rest urint is to b rebuilt with many improvements, but oldtimers fear that the name is all that will remain. Hosts of memories are connected with this old inn, and the reminiscences of its head waiter. Flowerdew, a picturesque, snuff-taking person, would prove a most

interesting historical record of London during the last quarter of a century. Simpson's was on the Strand and was old-fashioned in all its fittings and furnishings. There were great round mahogany tables roomy chairs uphelstered in There were great round mahogany tables, roomy chairs upholstered in horsehair, and a floor of colored tiles, with growing trees in tubs. Signs on the wall announced that a dinner "from the joint" would be served for two shillings and sixpence and a fish dinner for two shillings and ninepence, the latter a very popular meal with the public, being served from noon until 8:30 o'clock.

3:30 o'clock. One side of the eating room was divided One side of the eating room was divided off into little private boxes, curtained from brass rods. A huge dumbwaiter occupied the centre of the room and was always piled high with massive old glassware and silver. On the walls were painted panels of fish and game, grown dim with age. The bar opened into this room from a great window, and two high candelabra flanked it on either side as though it were an altar. The old custom of serving the roasts was always preserved at Simpson's. Tables on wheels bearing great joints of beef and mutton on silver covers were pushed about

mutton on silver covers were pushed about from customer to customer, the carvers

mutton on silver covers were pushed about from customer to customer, the carvers, dressed in white, cutting off the particular slices designated by the diner.

A woman's dining-room was upstairs, and here the picturesque Flowerdew presided. Rooms for playing chess were on the upper floors, while the "Knights of the Round Table" had a clubroom there with a Round Table" had a clubroom there with collection of playbills and prints. Each week they dined in old-fashioned English style from the historic mahogany tables.

### Dinkards Migrating North

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. of the largest bodies of new settlers that has ever gone to the Northwest in one expedition will leave Chicago for North Dakota to-night over the Wisconsin Central road. It will consist of 1,000 Dunkards who have gathered in Chicago from half a dozen States for the annual spring migration of the sect The settlers will be transported in three special passenger trains and their effects will fill 100 freight cars. They are bound to Bottineau and other counties adjoining the Manitoba boundary line, in which section the Dunkards already have a large and pros

perous colony.

Another detachment of the expedition will leave Manitowec to-morrow morning. It will be made up of Dunkards who will come from across the lake by boat. This detachment will number about 200 and will have fifteen cars of freight. The two parties will unite at St. Paul and go on together over the Great Northern road, along which they will settle. will settle. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigat and Virginia. Although the Dunkards have been accustomed for several years to send out large parties in the spring to settle the Northwest, this spring's migration is about

# Suit for Time Lost at Telephone.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. TACOMA, Wash, March 20 .- The rapid Northwestern cities has caused the demand of patrons for connections to grow almos faster than the facilities for taking care of the increase can be provided. It thus happens that many persons have gained the idea that the service is not as satisfactory as when that the service is not as satisfactory as when the systems were much smaller than at present. These people are much interested in a novel suit, for which papers are being drawn.

The prospective plainiff is a Whatcom business man, and his object will be to recover from the telephone company for the time lost in trying to attract the attention of the central telephone office in order to secure connections with his business patrons, Recovery will be sought on that portion of his contract which provides that he shall receive prompt and effective service.

His complaint as drawn declares that through the inattention or overworking of the telephone inattention or overworking of the telep is lost in this manner that his busi financially damaged.

# One of the President's Correspondents.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.
Some of President Boosevelt's correspondence

people around his neighborhood were quoting the President as saying to a person who had got worsted in a struggle and was inclined to complain: He saided that he had submitted the question to hi teacher, who had assured him that the quotati would not have used a word like "sougal," which

is not "refined."

The whole letter was thoroughly boyleh, even to the spelling and punctuation, and had evidently not been dictated, or even unpervised by any older person. With this notion of sustaining discipline Mr. Hoosevelt could not, of course, contradict th traction by admitting that he did say "squeat, or by insisting that the cord was "reffined." S "Do you play football" he wrote. "If so, here

From the Konasa Cury Near Benjantin Celbert, a Voited States Married

### NEW BOOKS.

A History of New Jersey Mr. Francis Bazley Lee, assisted by four

sociate editors, has compiled, and the Publishing Society of New Jersey has issued, in four volumes, copiously illustrated, a " History of New Jersey as a Colony and as a State." Several histories of New Jersey have previously been put forth, but in all of them, as the editor of this work points out in a preface, a chronological and biographical treatment was adopted. In this instance a different method has been followed. Each chapter aims to be a monograph, or, at least, a section of a monograph. Instead of setting down a series of facts selected solely for their intrinsic value, the purpose of this book is to describe separately the characteristics of each important period, an attempt being made to secure due proportion between the several periods in respect of historical perspective. We add that, in order to secure the best possible evidence, recourse has been made to contemporaneous newspapers and manu scripts. We cannot undertake to trace the history of the State as it is minutely chronicled in these four interesting volumes, but we can exemplify its value and attractiveness by glancing at one or two of the earlier chapters in the first volume, which carries us through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, down to the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

In a chapter on the Indians of New Jersey

we are reminded that, on the arrival of the

Dutch on the banks of the Hudson, and of

the Swedes on the Delaware, the territory

now comprised within the State was occu-

pied by a branch of the great Algonkin

family. The members of this branch were known as the Delawares, or Lenni-Lenape: the latter name is variously spelled, but has been translated "our men," or the "original" or "pure" Indian. The total number in the entire State did not probably at any time exceed 1,000. The Lenni-Lenape were of moderate stature, well-shaped dark-eyed, and had black hair; they wore a scalp lock, and their bodies were usually anointed with animal oils, or stained with vegetable or mineral dyes. They lived in villages, but, unlike the Indians of central New York, they had no community houses. Each family occupied its own wigwam. When they first became known to the whites, they were in a transitional state between the hunter and the agricultural stages of development. For food they crushed and boiled maize, or boiled the whole kernels of maize with beans, to make the dish subsequently familiar to the Europeans as "succotash they roasted nuts and partially cooked the flesh of bear, deer, opossum and other smaller animals. Their only stimulant before the arrival of the Europeans was tobacco. In the useful and ornamental arts they had made some progress. For example, they tanned hides successfully. and adorned them with ideographic representations of tribal history. They con-verted small bones into needles and fishhooks. Out of larger stones they fashioned knives, scissors, neck sinkers, drills fish spears and arrow heads. Their pottery was sun-baked, and marked conventionally by hand. As regards their relation to the early white settlers, they seem to have been treated at one time as equals, at another, as menials. At no time were they incorporated into the political system of the whites. The fundamental laws of West Jersey, however, authorized a mixed jury of Indians and white men to try cases where white men injured Indians. Eventually in the eastern province an attempt was made to debar the Indians from industrial and commercial competition with the whites. In 1668 the Legislature of East Jersey provided that no person should buy from the Lenni-Lenape any swine, neat cattle, or horses, or horses' skins or flesh, under a penalty of £10. Eleven years later all persons from without the province were prohibited from tra with the Indians under a severe penalty In West Jersey, which was mainly controlled by Quakers, there was no restrictive legislation, yet even in that province there was but little effort to stimulate in dustrial progress among the Indians In 1802 the remnant of the Lenni-Lenape were removed to New York State, whence they were transferred to Green Bay, Wis., and, ultimately, to Indian Territory. In the history of New Sweden, New

countrymen of Gustavus Adolphus remain on Jersey soil. It fell to the lot of the Swedes, however, to demonstrate the advantages of the Delaware Valley, considered as a place for permanent settlement, and to prove that no Northwest passage lay tween the site of Trenton and China The Swedish settlements on the east bank of the Delaware were too remote from one another, as well as from a common centre to leave any imprint on the history of the State. The Swedes who had settled within its boundaries early amalgamated with the Dutch and the English, particularly the latter. As late as 1700, however, there were still many persons in West Jersey who spoke Swedish, but by 1800, except for the retention of a few words, Swedish was a doad language on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware. We journ, nevertheless that in Salem City, in Swedesboro and among old families in the Maurice River Valley the physiological marks of Scandmavian descent are still distinguishable

Jersey played a subordinate part. Few,

if any, traces of occupancy by the fellow

We observe, finally, that, during Holland's political control of the territory now esbraced within the limits of New Jersey Their necespancy of the noti-sense of the H-son Bayer was, for the most part of a tentaltor character As mark, minor 1610, the petromedup of Faculty tree of Americana, and Baron of Actto South Holland. This patrons so at you braced the Hudson Rivar from New York city, thus including Holocom inacionals, from senioh the affix " Horacon was later described. But little promade in antiling the track and a condition wood horoughts mid-lay that Wood Rache ! It was not small saw that the force of he now decory City Heatitie, was made-Digitals settligge at the point report new redresser filter transcess their to as--Demand 189 the findows and the new p.s. stores of Manhatean Lenna For a dispersional time and probabilities over of the pulmoppest windows of the or and the first or and the first or more term of a road

# Attribut totals of Strategic Contrate tester

to see an line from all most start starts by Maskits finaley. I am in a seed Asso. If Taylog & Lo. Will some with the stage day lateratives of their stools in We are willing to and that are not a problem great. The storms are employed with a parties to light measure. No Menticik tells us that Resour Secretor Which for half a century has absented a hoppy surprises, loss again mode manifestite wonderful power of innovation.